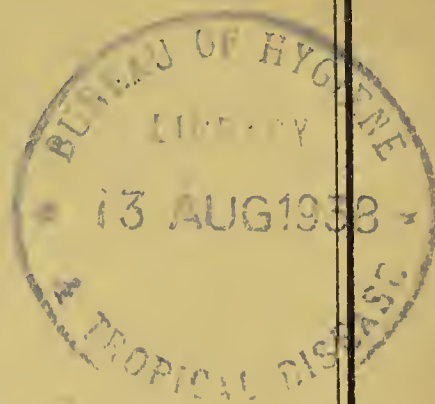


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BOROUGH OF MARGATE



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1937

ON THE

Health of Margate

Vital Statistics and Sanitary Work

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health:

G. L. BROCKLEHURST

M.D. (Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED THE

Report of the Sanitary Inspector

AND THE

Meteorological Report

MARGATE :

W. J. PARRETT, LTD.

1938



Borough of Margate



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1937



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BOROUGH OF MARGATE

Mayor :

COUNCILLOR GEORGE BROOME FARRAR

Health Committee :

ALDERMAN	PETTMAN	COUNCILLOR	GRAVES
	(Chairman)	„	HISCOCK
„	LININGTON	„	PERKINS
COUNCILLOR	COBB	„	SAUNDERS
„	CURTIS	„	TANNER
„	DIXON	„	WALKER, F.R.C.S.
„	GILES		(Vice-Chairman)

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

Members of the Health Committee and

MRS. MUNRO COBB	MRS. E. S. LININGTON
MRS. E. T. FASHAM	(Vice-Chairman)
MISS I. GRAY	MRS. F. L. PETTMAN
MRS. W. R. NOBLE	

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT :

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Borough Meteorologist :

GEORGE L. BROCKLEHURST, M.D. (Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

JOHN RATTRAY, M.R.San.Inst.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

E. RIDSDALE, F.S.I.A., E. BRAZIER, A.R.S.I., L. E. KING, A.R.S.I.

Health Visitors :

Miss E. GREEN, C.M.B. Miss J. H. DAVIES, S.R.N. (part-time).

Clerks :

Chief Clerk—L. R. HUTCHINSON
F. COOPER Miss M. E. BURKE E. A. PRICE

Disinfector : C. J. EPPS

Town Clerk - - - - - PETER T. GROVE, LL.B.
Borough Surveyor - - - - W. L. ARMSTRONG, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.
Waterworks Engineer & Manager - N. J. PUGH, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E.
Public Analyst - - - - ERNEST M. HAWKINS, F.I.C., Canterbury
Meteorological Observer - - - - - CAPTAIN J. E. TURNER



**To his Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Margate.**

GENTLEMEN,

I submit herewith the Annual Report on the vital statistics and work of the Health Department for the year 1937.

The health of the whole town during the year has been good and no epidemics of any kind were reported.

It is satisfactory to note that several important developments have taken place during the year, bringing the Health Services in the Borough up to a very high standard of efficiency.

A new combined Clinic has been built to serve Westgate and Birchington and when in use will be greatly appreciated in those areas.

The Midwives' Act has come into force and the employment of midwives has been delegated to the Council, thus perpetuating the pioneer efforts in this work undertaken by the Council in 1918.

Post-Natal and Advisory Clinics on contraceptive methods for selected cases have been established and a scheme for the Dental Treatment of pregnant and nursing mothers is now in force.

The reorganisation scheme under the Education Act is more than half completed and when it is finished the Elementary Schools in the Borough will be of an exceptionally high standard. Many of them are built on open-air principles, and the general health of the children is bound to be benefited.

In the body of the Report will be found accounts of the progress made in the extension of the Waterworks and the sewage disposal arrangements, and the provision of a new Refuse Destructor Plant is under consideration.

Hospital accommodation for maternity patients is seriously needed and a scheme is being prepared for the approval of the Council, and I hope that it will soon be an accomplished fact.

The Birth Rate is lower than last year and the Death Rate shows a small increase on the year.

The incidence of Infectious Disease was considerably below the average for the whole country and fewer cases were notified than were notified during 1936.

Further progress was made in the removal of unhealthy houses, 33 houses being dealt with in unhealthy areas and 15 as individual unfit houses.

The Meteorological Report once again indicates that the climatic conditions of Margate are favourable, and can stand comparison with other English seaside resorts.

I thank the staff of the Public Health Department for their unfailing interest and energy in the work, and also my fellow Officials for their co-operation.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Members of the Health Committee for their support accorded me during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. L. BROCKLEHURST,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1938.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres), 7,895 (including 963 acres foreshore).

Population (1937), 39,620.

Number of Inhabited Houses (1931), 9,502.

Number of Inhabited Houses (1937), approximately 10,607.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1931), 9,437.

Rateable value, £537,442.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £2,239 6s. 10d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births :—Legitimate—Male, 203 ; female, 196 ; total, 399.

Illegitimate—Male, 14 ; female, 10 ; total, 24.

Rate per 1,000 population, 10.7.

Stillbirths :—Legitimate—Male, 6 ; female, 4 ; total, 10.

Illegitimate—Male, nil ; female, nil ; total, nil.

Rate per 1,000 total births, 23.1.

Deaths : Male, 213 ; female, 292 ; total, 505.

Birth Rate (R.G.), 10.9 per 1,000.

Death Rate (R.G.), 12.7 per 1,000.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—

From Sepsis, nil ; from other causes, nil.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate, 47.6 ; illegitimate, 125.0 ; total, 52.0

Deaths from Measles (all ages), nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), 1.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age), 1.

GENERAL INFORMATION

AREA.

Excluding Foreshore, 6,932 acres.

The Charter of Incorporation for the Borough of Margate was granted on the 29th July, 1857, since when four Extension Acts and Orders have been passed, viz., 1877, 1894, 1913 and 1935, when the increased areas were respectively :—

					acres
1877	...	...	...	...	955
1894	...	...	...	..	1,549
1913	...	...	...	..	2,463
1935	...	...	...	...	7,895

(including 963 acres foreshore)

On the 1st April, 1935, the Borough was enlarged by the inclusion in it of Westgate, Birchington and other parts of the Isle of Thanet Rural District which were adjacent to the Borough boundary.

POPULATION.

The population of the enlarged Borough is estimated at 39,620. This is the Residential mid-year population, but an accurate figure will not be available until the next census.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

Margate is situated on the North-East coast of Kent in the Isle of Thanet, 72 miles from London and 16 miles from Canterbury.

CLIMATE, SOIL, Etc.

The climate is bracing and the district is justly recognised as being the healthiest area in England. Reference to the table at the end of the Report shows that the rainfall is the lowest in England among the principal health resorts. These figures are of some significance at the present time when a concerted effort is being made to develop seaside towns as winter resorts.

The East end of the town is built between two valleys, and Westbrook, Westgate and Birchington are built on the chalk formation, and owing to this and the general undulation of the ground the whole town is exceptionally favoured as regards surface drainage.

The town is both residential and a seaside and pleasure resort. The areas known as Westbrook and Palm Bay are rapidly developing and are ideal for permanent residence. Westgate and Birchington are both residential and health resorts and the former has a large number of excellent boys' preparatory and girls' schools. The sea front is eight miles in length, of which seven are promenades. There is a large number of excellent hotels and boarding houses in the town.

BIRTH RATE.

The number of births registered during the year was 433 (223 males and 210 females), and of this total 10 were stillbirths (6 males and 4 females). There were 24 illegitimate births (14 males and 10 females).

The total birth rate is 10.9 per 1,000 and the rate of illegitimate births 0.6 per 1,000 estimated population.

The notification of births is well carried out in the town, and the following figures show by whom notification was made :—

No. of births by Municipal Midwives	...	...	269
„ „ „ Private Midwives	...	...	59
„ „ „ Practitioners	...	...	71
No. of births not notified	...	...	16

The above figures show a decrease of 40 births on the figures for last year.

DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths registered during the same period was 505 (213 males and 292 females). These figures are reached after deducting deaths of persons normally resident outside the town and adding the deaths of persons normally resident in the town who died outside the district.

The total death rate is 12.7 per 1,000.

The principal causes of death were :—

Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	82
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	105
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	37
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.			...	...	...	37
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	17
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	17
Senility	...	...	...	...	...	33

MALIGNANT DISEASE.

This, as usual, is one of the principal causes of death.

The importance of early diagnosis of this condition cannot be stressed too often. If treatment for malignant disease is undertaken very early the chances of cure are very good, but if, as often happens, the patient allows the disease to get too far advanced before seeking medical advice, operation cannot bring about a cure.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Of the number of infants who died under the age of one year 13 were males and 9 were females. Of these 1 male and 2 females were illegitimate. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 52.0 per 1,000 live births, and the mortality amongst illegitimate children is 125 per 1,000 live births. This figure compares favourably with the Infantile Mortality rate for England and Wales, which is 58.

The work of the Health Visitors, Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics must play a large part in reducing the infantile mortality rate, which twenty-nine years ago was 124 per 1,000. This striking reduction in infantile mortality must be largely due to the Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics, which have improved the knowledge of infant feeding and care.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1900	20.4	13.8	169
1910	15.9	11.1	93
1920	24.5	12.7	68
1925	15.7	10.8	40
1926	14.4	11.0	44
1927	14.2	12.8	54
1928	12.6	10.9	37
1929	14.2	13.0	46
1930	12.1	11.0	34
1931	11.3	11.7	45
1932	10.4	11.7	49
1933	11.4	12.4	48
1934	10.9	13.4	47
1935	11.3	10.9	52
1936	11.8	12.2	56
1937	10.9	12.7	52

Deaths of "Residents" in Margate whether occurring in or
beyond the District.
CIVILIANS ONLY.

Causes of Death.					Males.	Females
1	Typhoid Fever, etc.	...	...	...	—	1
2	Measles	...	...	...	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	1
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—
6	Influenza	...	...	...	6	18
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—	—
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	14	17
10	Other Tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	3	3
11	Syphilis	...	...	...	—	1
12	General Paralysis of the Insane, tabés dorsalis	...	...	...	1	—
13	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	38	44
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	6	8
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	13	24
16	Heart Disease	...	...	...	42	63
17	Aneurysm	...	...	...	—	1
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	5	14
19	Bronchitis	...	...	...	4	11
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	11	6
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	6	4
22	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	—	1
23	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	—	1
24	Appendicitis	...	...	...	1	2
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	1	2
26	Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	...	...	...	1	2
27	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	4	6
28	Nephritis	...	...	...	6	11
29	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	—
30	Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	—	—
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	...	...	...	9	6
32	Senility	...	...	...	9	24
33	Suicide ..	...	...	...	3	—
34	Other Violence	...	...	...	14	4
35	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	15	17
36	Causes ill defined or unknown	...	...	...	1	—
All Causes					213	292
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)						
Small-Pox					—	—
Poliomyelitis					—	—
Polioencephalitis					—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year ...						
Total					13	9
Legitimate					12	7
Illegitimate					1	2
Live Births ...						
Total					217	206
Legitimate					203	196
Illegitimate					14	10
Still Births ...						
Total					6	4
Legitimate					6	4
Illegitimate					—	—
Population					39,620	

Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-Rates and Case-Rates for certain Infections Diseases in the year 1937.

England and Wales, London, 125 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	125 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	MARGATE
	Rates per 1,000 Population				
Births :—					
Live	14·9	14·9	15·3	13·3	10·7
Still	0·60	0·67	0·64	0·54	0·25
Deaths :—					
All Causes	12·4	12·5	11·9	12·3	12·7
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fevers .	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·02
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·00
Scarlet Fever	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00
Whooping Cough .	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·06	0·02
Diphtheria	0·07	0·08	0·05	0·05	0·00
Influenza	0·45	0·39	0·42	0·38	0·60
Violence	0·54	0·45	0·42	0·51	0·53
Notifications :—					
Smallpox	0·00	—	0·00	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2·33	2·56	2·42	2·09	1·69
Diphtheria	1·49	1·81	1·38	1·93	0·43
Enteric Fever	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·05	0·07
Erysipelas	0·37	0·43	0·34	0·44	0·20
Pneumonia	1·36	1·58	1·20	1·18	0·40
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age	58	62	55	60	52
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	5·8	7·9	3·2	12·0	2·4
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis ...	0·97	} Not available			0·00
Others	2·26				0·00
Total	3·23				0·00
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still)				
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis ...	0·94	} Not available			0·00
Others	2·17				0·00
Total	3·11				0·00
Notifications :—					
Puerperal Fever ...	} 13·93	17·59	11·52	{ 4·15 14·34	6·92
Puerperal Pyrexia...					

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

(1) STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Staff of the Public Health Department, with the exception of Miss Davies, who is also part-time School Nurse, are all whole-time officials, and consist of the following :—

Medical Officer of Health	GEORGE L. BROCKLEHURST,
School Medical Officer	M.D.(Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S.,
Borough Meteorologist	L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Physician in charge of the Ante-Natal Clinics	MARJORIE F. S. WYNNE, M.B., B.Ch., B.O.A.Dub., F.R.C.S.I.
	GEO. MONTAGU ADDISON, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	*JOHN RATTRAY, M.R.S.I.
Inspector under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act	
Inspector under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	
Inspector under Merchandise Marks Act	
Additional Sanitary In- spectors	*E. RIDSDALE, F.S.I.A. *E. BRAZIER, A.R.S.I. *L. E. KING, A.R.S.I.
Health Visitors	Miss E. GREEN, C.M.B. Miss J. H. DAVIES, S.R.N., C.M.B., Certs. R.S.I. : Sanitary Inspector, Health Visitor, School Nurse, Maternity and Child Welfare Worker and School Teachers' Hygiene
Chief Clerk	L. R. HUTCHINSON
Clerks	F. COOPER Miss M. E. BURKE E. A. PRICE
Disinfector	C. J. EPPS

*Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

(2) NURSING IN THE HOME.

There are three Nursing Associations in the district, one each for Margate, Westgate and Birchington. Those for Margate and Westgate are affiliated to the Kent County Nursing Association and have the services of one nurse for Westgate and three Queen's Nurses for Margate.

All these nurses do most valuable work and are available for any patient who cannot afford the services of a private nurse and who is recommended by the Doctor in attendance. No payment is made by the Local Authority.

No special provision is made for the nursing of cases of infectious disease.

(3) MIDWIVES.

The County Council delegated to the Borough Council the employment of Midwives under the 1938 Act. It was therefore found necessary to engage one other midwife, bringing the total number employed as whole-time Officers up to four. The scheme commenced on the 10th August, 1937, and has carried on successfully. During the year 269 of 433 births were attended by the Municipal Midwives, and as their work is largely amongst the poorer families it will be seen that it is of very great value in the town. Each midwife is granted an allowance for running a car, thus facilitating their visiting all cases with the minimum of delay.

The Municipal Midwives attend the Ante-Natal Clinics which are held weekly.

Undoubtedly many of the cases attended by the Midwives would be more suitably dealt with in a Maternity Hospital or Unit and the Maternity Committee are at the present time considering the ways and means of providing such accommodation.

In addition to the Borough Midwives there are two private midwives practising in the town.

(4) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Kent County Council at Maidstone carry out pathological and bacteriological work, which is used extensively by the Corporation and by the medical practitioners in the town.

Nature of Examination.	Results.		Total
	Positive	Negative	
Examination of Diphtheria Swabs	11	186	197
Widal reaction in cases of suspected Typhoid Fever	2	11	13
Sputum examination for Tubercle Bacilli	38	133	171
Totals	51	330	381

Examinations of Ice Cream, Swimming Bath Water and Milk were also undertaken at the Kent County Council Laboratory during the year.

The chemical analyses of specimens are carried out by Mr. E. M. Hawkins, of Canterbury, who is the Public Analyst for the Corporation.

(6) HOSPITALS.

(a) Infectious Disease.

The Fever Hospital is situated at Haine, about two miles from Margate, and is provided conjointly by the Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs Authorities. There is now accommodation for about 93 patients. The Nursing Staff consists of one Matron, one Assistant Matron, 5 Sisters, 2 Assistant Nurses and 12 Probationers. The Nursing Staff is increased temporarily when necessary.

Patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Cerebrospinal Meningitis, Typhus or allied diseases are admitted, and also cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

(b) Small-Pox.

A Small-Pox Hospital is situated on a separate site adjoining the above, and is capable of accommodating 16 patients. It is a corrugated iron building and is provided for Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs, and is managed by the Joint Hospital Board. The Medical Officer of the Isolation Hospital attends patients.

(c) **Tuberculosis.**

The Royal Sea Bathing Hospital has accommodation for 266 patients, and the Victoria Home for 54. Both these institutions provide treatment for surgical tuberculosis.

(d) **General.**

In the Margate and District General Hospital, St. Peter's Road, Margate, which was officially opened by Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught on the 3rd July, 1930, Margate justly prides itself in possessing one of the finest modern hospitals in the country. There is accommodation for 100 patients and the building is complete with all departments, containing under one roof Medical, Surgical and Children's Wards, X-Ray, Ophthalmic and Out-Patients' Department. A special feature of the new Hospital is the provision of Private Wards, containing one, two or three beds, which have been well patronised by both residents and visitors. During the past year 1,080 operations were performed by the Surgical Staff, the in-patients in public wards numbered 1,548, in-patients in private wards 184, and there were 10,909 attendances by out-patients.

The general hospital needs of the town, and in fact of the whole district, are adequately met by the Margate General Hospital, and the valuable work done by the hospital is fully appreciated by the inhabitants.

(7) **MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.**

The Nursing Homes (Registration) Act came into force on the 1st July, 1928, and provides for the registration of all Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes within the Borough. Exemptions may, however, be granted to Homes or Institutions not carried on for profit. Certain other premises, as mentioned below, are also exempt from the Act.

The requirements of the said Act were duly advertised in the local Press, and bye-laws were sanctioned by the Ministry of Health on the 15th October, 1928.

Under the Act the term "Nursing Home" does not include any hospital or premises maintained or controlled by a Government Department, Local Authority, or by any other body of persons constituted by special Act of Parliament or incorporated by Royal Charter.

Number of applications for registration during the year 1937	3
Number of Homes registered during the year ...	3
Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	Nil.
Number of appeals against such orders ...	Nil.
Number of applications for exemption from regis- tration granted	1

At the end of the year there were eleven Nursing Homes on the register.

(8)

There is no institution in the town for unmarried mothers, but patients requiring a temporary Home can sometimes be accommodated at Ramsgate.

(9) **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

The Joint Hospital Board provides a Motor Ambulance for the conveyance of infectious cases to the Isolation Hospital.

For non - infectious and accident cases there are three ambulance stations, in Margate, Westgate and Birchington respectively. The ambulance for Margate is provided by the Margate Ambulance Corps, a voluntary body which does most useful work in the town. The ambulances for Westgate and Birchington are each in charge of a Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

(10) **CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.**

(a) **Infant Welfare Centres.**

The Infant Welfare Centre and School Clinic, situated in College Road, Margate, was opened on the 2nd January, 1936.

The building was designed to serve the dual purpose of (a) an Infant Welfare Centre, and (b) School Clinic.

Accommodation.

Main Hall, 48ft. x 26ft. x 17ft. to highest part of barrel ceiling, capable of seating 200 persons. Lighting, ventilation and heating exceptionally good.

Two Large Rooms, each 20ft. x 20ft. x 10ft. high, with a southern aspect, available for various purposes in connection with Infant Welfare and Clinical Treatment.

Dental Wing, comprising surgery, 20ft. x 12ft., and recovery room, 15ft. x 8½ft.

Rooms for Medical Officer, Nurses and Clerical Staff.

Kitchen and Dispensary conveniently situated for service to main hall via a service-hatch fitment.

Heating Chamber in basement in lower part of site.

Adequate Sanitary Conveniences.

Pram Verandahs on north and south of main building, and a large detached Pram Shelter giving protection from the north-east winds and providing accommodation in all for some 100 prams.

Cost.

The building, although solidly constructed and well finished and fitted, was erected at a cost of well under one shilling per foot cube, which is a very low cost for a building of this type. The Contract Amount was £4,387.

The Centre is open every Tuesday and Thursday at 2.30 p.m. The Health Visitor attends every afternoon, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday, at 2.30 p.m., to see special cases.

Welfare Centres were also held weekly at St. Saviour's Hall, Westgate-on-Sea (Monday at 2.30 p.m.), and at Church House, Birchington (Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.) until May, 1938, when a new combined Child Welfare and School Clinic was opened adjoining the King Ethelbert Central School, Canterbury Road, Westgate. The Welfare Centres are now held in this building every Monday and Wednesday at 2.30 p.m.

The following are particulars of the work done at the Centres during the year :—

Total attendances of Mothers	8,083
Total attendance of Babies	8,628
No. of Mothers on the books	729
Consultations by the Medical Officer of Health	1,184
No. of Babies' weighings recorded	8,291

(b) Ante-Natal Clinics.

The Margate Clinic is held at the Welfare Centre every Wednesday from 2 to 5 p.m.

At Westgate the Clinic is held at the Welfare Centre adjoining King Ethelbert School every Thursday.

The Municipal Midwives attend the Ante-Natal Clinic at Margate and the new Clinic at Westgate.

Dr. Marjorie Wynne is appointed to act as Physician in charge of the Margate Clinic and Dr. G. M. Addison at Westgate, and the following are the particulars of the work done :—

No of Mothers who attended for the first time	329
Total number of attendances	926
No. of Consultations by the Doctors	150

(c) Post-Natal Clinics.

This service was commenced during February, 1937, and is held at the Margate Centre on the third Monday in each month and at Westgate on the second Thursday in the month.

These Clinics have been successful and many patients attending have been found to require treatment which has been either given at the Clinic or by the patients' own doctors.

No of Mothers seen	120
---------------------------	-----

(d) Advisory Clinic.

This was opened on the 15th February, 1937, and is held at the Child Welfare Centre, College Road, Margate, on the first Monday in each month.

Advice is given on contraceptive methods to women to whose health pregnancy would be detrimental. They are supplied with appliances at cost price and are kept under observation at regular intervals.

No. of Women seen	37
--------------------------	----

(e) Minor Ailment Clinic.

At Welfare Centre, College Road, open daily at 9 a.m.

(f) Dental Clinic.

At Welfare Centre, College Road, eleven sessions weekly, one of which is for pregnant and nursing mothers.

The provision of dental treatment for pregnant and nursing women was urgently needed and has been very greatly appreciated by the patients concerned.

During the year 82 women attended for extractions and 4 for the provision of dentures.

All extractions are done under general anæsthesia and dentures are provided usually at cost price or in special cases at a reduced price or free.

In many cases the improvement in health either during pregnancy or during the nursing period has been very noticeable.

(g) **Ophthalmic Clinic.**

Weekly at the Margate Centre.

(h) **Orthopædic Clinic.**

There is a joint Orthopædic Clinic for the District which is held at the Child Welfare Centre, College Road, Margate, on the first and third Tuesday in each month at 11.30 a.m.

(i) **Venereal Disease Clinic.**

Situated at Eton House, St. Peter's Road, is provided by the Kent County Council, and is open every Saturday from 2.30 to 4 p.m. for women, and from 4 to 5.30 p.m. for men.

(j) **Tuberculosis Dispensary.**

This is also situated at Eton House, St. Peter's Road, and is provided by the Kent County Council. This Dispensary is open every Friday at 2 p.m.

(11) **MATERNAL MORTALITY.**

No special arrangements have been made for the investigation of Maternal Deaths. With regard to Puerperal Pyrexia, the Medical Officer of Health personally makes enquiries in all such cases.

(12) **HEALTH VISITING.**

The Infant Welfare Centre is open daily except Saturday and Sunday, and the Medical Officer of Health attends on Thursday for consultations.

Miss Green devotes the whole of her time to Welfare Work, together with the visitation of cases under Infant Life Protection Act, and Miss Davies devotes half her time to this work. All notified births are visited and the children kept under observation, and expectant mothers are visited as far as possible.

No. of visits to Babies and Children under five

years of age amounting to 4,965

(13) CHILDREN ACT.

The Health Visitors carry out the duties of observation and supervision of children under nine years of age who are maintained "for reward." The homes are visited regularly and kept under observation.

At the end of the year there were 33 persons registered as receiving infants for reward, and a total of 77 children. There was 1 death during the year. No legal proceedings were taken.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The prevalence of infectious disease is uniformly distributed throughout the Wards of the town. This is due to the fact that there is no large industrial area or working class area confined to any one Ward.

SMALL-POX.

No cases of small-pox occurred during the year. The Public Vaccinators have kindly supplied me with the following figures :—

(a) Primary Vaccinations	...	...	...	114
(b) Re-vaccinations	...	...	...	21

It will be seen that compared with the number of births, viz. 433, only 26.3 per cent. were vaccinated.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 67 cases of Scarlet Fever, 13 of which occurred in Institutions and 30 amongst Elementary School children. This was a decrease on the numbers of the previous year, and at no time was there an epidemic in any school or district of the town. The disease was of a mild type generally. It is very satisfactory to note that there were only two "return cases" during the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 17 cases of Diphtheria notified. This is a considerable decrease on the number for the previous year. Four of these cases occurred in Institutions and 6 amongst Elementary School children. No deaths occurred from this disease during the year.

All the children at the Royal School for Deaf and Dumb Children have been immunised against the disease, and all entrants are similarly dealt with. There should therefore be no more outbreaks of Diphtheria at the School.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were 3 cases of Enteric Fever, 1 of which was fatal. All these cases were admitted to Haine Hospital, and no origin of infection was discovered.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No cases were notified during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS.

One case was notified during the year and removed to Hospital.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Two cases were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case was notified during the year and treated in Hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One case was notified during the year.

No action was taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis will be found among the tables in another part of this report.

It has not been found necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and no action was taken under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Non-notifiable infectious diseases, such as Measles, Whooping Cough, etc., are notified by the parents and school teachers. These cases are visited, as far as time will permit, by the School Nurses and myself, and if a doctor is not in attendance, advice is given as to the care of the patient, isolation, etc. Contacts are excluded from school according to the regulations prescribed by the Board of Education.

A Cleansing Station is situated in the Town Yard, adjoining the Disinfecting Station, and is available for the disinfecting and cleansing of verminous persons and their belongings.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1937.

DISEASE	Total cases notified *	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths. *
Small Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	67	63	—
Diphtheria	17	16	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	3	3	1
Puerperal Fever	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	—	—
Pneumonia	16	—	17
Other diseases generally notified :—			
Erysipelas	8	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis	1	1	—
Tuberculosis :—			
Pulmonary... ..	54	—	31
Non-pulmonary	15	—	6
Other diseases notifiable locally :—			

*For analysis under age groups see separate tables.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	CASES.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
	1	—	1	1	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1 ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
5 ...	1	—	5	3	—	1	1	—
15 ..	6	8	1	—	—	4	1	1
25 ...	6	10	1	1	3	3	1	—
35 ...	8	7	—	—	6	5	—	1
45 ...	3	2	—	—	3	2	—	—
55 ...	—	3	—	1	2	1	—	1
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	24	30	7	8	14	17	3	3

Of the total 37 deaths from Tuberculosis 6 cases were not notified.

Deaths from Infectious Diseases occurring during 1937.

	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	5	6
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:—												
Pulmonary { Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	5	—
Females ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	5	3	—
Total ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	11	8	—
Non-Pulmonary { Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1937 in the Margate District.

	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	6	5	9	27	14	4	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	2	2	6	2	3	—	2	—	—
Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	3	3	5
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :—												
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	8	3	—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	7	5	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	27	15	8	—
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	—	—
Males	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	3	—	—	—

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The Margate Water Supply is obtained from deep wells and adits in the chalk hills near Wingham, in Kent, and situate half-way between Canterbury on the west and Sandwich on the east.

The water is a chalk water of a very high standard of bacteriological purity.

The watershed is very extensive, and the yield obtainable will meet the increasing demands of the large area supplied for many years to come.

The main pumping plant is driven by a large triple expansion engine. Steam and electrically driven stand-by plant is provided. The electrically driven plant is itself duplicated, so that the station can be operated entirely by electrical energy. The capacity of the plant is ample for the present requirements of the area of supply, and allows a margin for future developments.

The pumping mains from Wingham Pumping Station to Margate consist of an eighteen inch diameter cast iron main about fourteen miles in length, and a twenty inch diameter cast iron main about six miles in length. The latter was laid down in 1934 at a cost of about £40,000, and forms part of a scheme to provide duplicate mains from the Pumping Station to Margate. The scheme will be completed when required to meet the growing demands of this area.

Storage is provided by two service reservoirs, of one million and five million gallons capacity respectively. The latter was constructed in 1935 at a cost of £27,000.

At the present time work is proceeding on the extension of the western adit which supplies the Well at Wingham, and it is estimated that this will provide a sufficient yield for at least another thirty years.

In view of the fact that work has been carried on in the vicinity of the existing adits, special precautions have been taken during the year to safeguard the purity of the supply. Weekly and sometimes bi-weekly samples have been bacteriologically examined and precautionary sterilisation has been carried on throughout the year. The samples are collected from the rising main in the well and have shown a very high standard of purity on every occasion.

The water from the Westgate Water Co. is sampled at intervals and has been found to be of a high standard of purity.

The following are typical reports on samples :—

REPORT ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF MARGATE WATER.

Taken from the well at Wingham Pumping Station on the 15th June, 1937.

No. of Colonies per cubic centimetre of water growing upon Agar at 20° C. in three days	3
No of Colonies per cubic centimetre of water growing upon Agar at 37° C. : In 1 day	2
In 2 days	2
Smallest quantity of water producing acid and gas in Bile-Salt Lactose Broth, after 2 days' incubation at 37° C.	Absent in 100 c.c.
Smallest quantity of water containing the Bacillus Coli	Absent in 100 c.c.
Smallest quantity of water giving the reaction of the B.Welchii (Bacillus Enteritidis Sporogenes)	Absent in 100 c.c.

REMARKS.

This sample is of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

The water is therefore pure and wholesome and suitable for the purposes of public supply.

(Signed) E. SUCKLING.

REPORT ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WESTGATE-ON-SEA WATER.

Taken from a tap off the main supply at Flat No. 2, 13, Adrian Square, Westgate, on the 8th February, 1938.

No. of Organisms per cubic centimetre capable of growth on Agar at 37° C.	0
No. of Organisms per cubic centimetre capable of growth on Agar at 22° C.	2
B. Coli (presumptive)	Absent in 100 c.c.

REMARKS.

B. coli absent in 100 c.c.'s. Good water.

(Signed) LOUIS L. GRIFFITHS,
Pathologist, Sessions House, Maidstone.

It will thus be observed that the Council is fully alive to the requirements of the town and the outlying area of supply, and it is reasonable to say that Margate possesses a Waterworks undertaking of the first rank, and certainly no town of its size could be better provided for.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Borough is drained as far as Margate is concerned on the combined system, with a sea outfall at Foreness Point. Westgate is drained on the separate system, the sewage being pumped into the Margate system, and Birchington is also drained on the separate system, the effluent being treated at the disposal works on the marshes beyond Minnis Bay and discharged into the sea. In both outfalls the discharge takes place on the ebb tide, and the effluent is carried clear away from the foreshore.

In order to bring the existing scheme up to present day standards so far as capacity is concerned, a complete scheme of duplication of the existing main sewers is in course of construction.

A new outfall 42in. in diameter, 600 yards long, is being constructed at Foreness Point. This will discharge into deep water and a strong north-easterly current at the edge of Longnose Spit. A new storage culvert is being constructed which will provide approximately four times the present capacity, and improved screening and pumping plant will be installed in an extension of the existing Pumping Station.

From Foreness Point to Newgate Gap a large new culvert is being constructed and further instalments of the scheme will be carried out as required.

The work now in progress is designed as part of a scheme to provide for the complete development of the drainage area, and contracts let so far amount to about £80,000, the estimate for the whole scheme being about £213,000.

Additional plant has recently been provided at the King Street Pumping Station, together with new intercepting sewer, and an automatically operated electric pump is being added to the Westgate Pumping Station at Saxon Road so as to supplement the existing gas engines and avoid the noise of running these engines at night.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

This branch of public service is one which requires careful handling, owing to the varying quantities produced through seasonal fluctuations.

House to house collection is made twice a week in the Summer, and in the Winter, once weekly.

Large establishments, such as the principal hotels, are cleared during the season at least three times a week, and in many cases a daily collection is made.

Trade refuse is collected separately, in order to cause as little interference as possible with the times set out for collection of house refuse, as it is not unusual to remove a whole vehicle load of trade refuse from one shop.

Fish offal is collected upon request of the tradesmen, and a charge based upon actual cost of collection, but no charge is made for its disposal.

Part of the refuse is burnt at the Corporation's Refuse Destructor situate on the extreme southerly side of the Borough, but the greater portion is now disposed of by controlled tipping, although the Council now has under consideration tenders for the modernisation of the Refuse Destructor, with the idea of dealing with all the refuse by incineration.

Waste paper is also being salvaged and sold, thus reducing very considerably the bulk of refuse to be tipped or burnt.

Heavy metal articles are received at the Destructor, where a charged of 1s. 8d. per load is made to cover the cost of cutting up and disposal.

Large tins and other incombustible materials are sorted out and suitably disposed of, the tins being baled ready for transport to a smelting works.

In order to ascertain the exact cost of collection and disposal per ton, and to keep strict records of the actual quantities dealt with, a Weighbridge is provided at the Refuse Destructor, with a capacity of 20 tons, and the resultant costs, bearing in mind the lengths of haul from point of collection to the Destructor, indicates that the work is effected in economic fashion.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The water carriage system has been universal in the Borough for many years. The majority of pans are of wash-down principle. With regard to the added area there are 92 houses with pail closets. These are mostly in the scattered parts of the district where sewers are not available, but where possible this closet accommodation will be converted into the water carriage system when drainage is available.

During the year 70 cesspools were abolished in the Westwood area and the drainage of the premises was connected to the sewers of the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District Council. There are, however, houses in this area which are not capable of being connected owing to the absence of available sewers.

BATHS.

The Public Baths are situated in Victoria Road. The accommodation consists of 24 slipper baths for men and 23 for women.

The Baths are open daily during the winter months :— Thursday and Friday, 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. ; Saturdays, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., and Sundays, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. ; and during the summer months :—Monday to Friday, 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. ; Saturday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. ; and Sunday, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Baths have been of great service during the summer, especially to seasonal workers and visitors where the number of baths in private houses is inadequate, but the demand for baths during the autumn and winter months has not been up to the estimated amount.

The number of persons who have availed themselves of the Baths during the year was as follows :—

Women	Adults	...	...	6,321	
	Children	...	...	436	6,757
Men	Adults	...	...	10,607	
	Children	...	...	102	10,709
Total					17,466

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The information contained in this part of the Report has been prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

No. of Inspections carried out during the Year.

No. of Dwelling Houses under Public Health Acts	...	2,268
No. of Dwelling Houses under Housing Acts	...	3,233
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	42
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	...	296
Bakehouses	...	83
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	...	261
Slaughter Houses	...	2,343
Offensive Trades	...	42
Ice Cream Premises	...	143
Stables	...	85
Premises with regard to Rats	...	387
Courts, Back Roads, etc.	...	265
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	31
Shops and Food Stores	...	733
Restaurant Kitchens	...	190
Cinemas, etc.	...	10
Merchandise Marks Act	...	276
No. of Visits <i>re</i> Notifiable and Non-Notifiable Diseases		175
Other Inspections and Visits	...	2,181
Total Inspections	...	13,044
Total Re-Inspections	...	4273

NOTICES SERVED.

No. of Complaints received and investigated	...	625
No. of Notices and Letters sent with respect to matters requiring attention under the Public Health Acts, etc.		1,546
No. of Statutory Notices served	...	82

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

Houses.

Improved	...	53
Cleansed and limewashed	...	52
Bedding cleansed	...	36
Yards cleansed	...	49
Vermin eradicated	...	114
Rooms illegally used for sleeping purposes abolished		8

New floors laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	54
Plaster on walls or ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	101
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	104
Sash frames repaired and cords renewed	...	...	...	...	48
Kitchen ranges or coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	25
Rain-water pipes or gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	63
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	49
Waste pipes trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	56
Yards paved with cement concrete	...	...	...	...	57
Yard paving repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	39
Accumulations of rubbish removed	...	...	...	...	164
Nuisance abated from keeping animals	...	...	...	...	14
Water services renewed	...	...	...	...	22
Dilapidated sheds demolished	...	...	...	...	18

Dustbins.

No. provided on service of preliminary notices	...	...	...	394
No. provided on service of statutory notices...	...	...	...	17

Drainage.

No. of smoke tests applied to drains	...	...	...	180
No. of water tests applied to new drains	...	...	...	84
No. of houses completely re-drained	...	...	...	56
No. of houses where drainage was partly reconstructed	...	...	...	26
No. of houses where defective drains were repaired	...	...	...	48
New inspection chambers built	...	...	...	56
New gullies fixed	...	...	...	49
Defective soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	53
Drains unstopped and cleansed	...	...	...	121
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	70

Water Closets.

Reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	33
New water closets erected	...	...	...	...	21
Washdown W.C. pans provided	...	...	...	...	80
New cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	52
Cisterns repaired and put in order	...	...	...	...	52
Flush pipes fixed or renewed	...	...	...	...	43
W.C.'s cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	29

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	3
Sanitary defects remedied	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3

Bakehouses.

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	6

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	16
W.C.'s cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	17
Sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	10

Restaurants.

Kitchens cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	13
Sanitary defects remedied	...	...	...	...	10
Insanitary underground kitchens discontinued	...	...	...	...	4
W.C.'s in direct communication with kitchens, altered	...	...	...	...	2

Shops and Other Food Stores.

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	31
Sanitary defects remedied	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	6
Separate sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	7
Washing accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	7
Heating apparatus installed	...	...	...	...	4

Ice Cream Premises.

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	3
Unsuitable premises discontinued	...	...	...	...	1

Offensive Trades.

FISH FRIERS. Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	5
Bins provided	...	...	...	...	8

Cowsheds.

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	12
Altered and improved	...	...	...	...	1
New cowsheds provided	...	...	...	...	2

Dairies and Milkshops.

Defects remedied under Milk and Dairies' Order ...	5
Cleansed and limewashed	4

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Insanitary tents and vans removed	5
--	---

Stables.

Cleansed and limewashed	6
Accumulations of manure removed	16
Stable re-drained	1

Slaughter Houses.

Cleansed and limewashed	48
Improved	10

Cinemas, etc.

Sanitary accommodation cleansed	2
Sanitary accommodation improved	2

Licensed Premises.

Sanitary accommodation improved	3
Urinals cleansed and limewashed	11
New sanitary accommodation provided	1

Smoke Nuisance.

Abated	1
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Rats Act.

Premises treated	111
Lands treated	117

Merchandise Marks Act	38
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Miscellaneous	34
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DISINFECTION.

Total No. of infected houses disinfected	220
Total No. of infected rooms disinfected	456
No. of houses disinfected after Consumption ...	...	...	80
No. of rooms disinfected after Consumption ...	...	...	199
No. of articles disinfected :—			

24 Beds
 392 Mattresses
 275 Sheets
 672 Pillows
 121 Bolsters
 493 Blankets
 23 Cushions
 71 Bundles of Clothes
 218 Miscellaneous
 Making a total of 2,289.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The following table shows the amount of unsound food dealt with during the year 1937 :—

DESCRIPTION.			DISEASE.	WEIGHT IN LBS.
Unsound Meat.				
7	Beasts' Heads	...	Localized Tuberculosis	158
1	Beast's Offal	...	Localized Tuberculosis	52
5	Beasts' Livers	...	Abscesses	68
16	Beasts' Livers	...	Flukes	216
1	Beast's Liver	...	Cirrhosis	14
1	Beast's Tongue	...	Abscesses	22
4	Beasts' Lungs	...	Abscesses	33
2	Beasts' Body Skirt...	...	Abscesses	20
1	Calve's Carcase	...	Generalized Tuberculosis	88
5	Pigs' Carcases	.	Generalized Tuberculosis	576
1	Pig's Carcase	..	Emaciation	90
2	Pigs' Carcases	...	Jaundice	200
1	Pig's Carcase	...	Fevered	100
35	Pigs' Heads	...	Localized Tuberculosis	372
4	Pigs' Livers	...	Cirrhosis	15
1	Pig's Liver	...	Flukes	3½
6	Pigs' Pluck and Crow			
	Fat	...	Localized Tuberculosis	43½
4	Pigs' Lungs	...	Localized Tuberculosis	20
2	Pigs' Tongues	...	Localized Tuberculosis	10
1	Pig's Forequarter	...	Localized Tuberculosis	70
1	Pig's Carcase	...	Unsound	176
3	Pigs' Livers	...	"	16½
1	Beast's Kidney	..	"	4
Unsound Fish				
	Haddock	...	Unsound	14
	Salmon	...	"	25
Miscellaneous.				
	Tinned Meat	...	"	56
31	Chickens	...	"	75
	Pears	...	"	264
24	Rabbits	...	"	60
	Imported Beef	...	"	326¾
	Veal	...	"	20½
Total weight				3,208¾ lbs.

Total Weight of Unsound Food :—1 ton 8 cwts. 2 qrs. 16¾ lbs.

Total Animals killed during 1937 :—Oxen, 251 ; Sheep, 1,860 ; Pigs, 5,925 ; Lambs, 1,977 ; Calves, 561.

FOODS AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 140 samples of various Foods and Drugs were obtained and submitted to your Public Analyst, Mr. E. M. Hawkins, at Canterbury.

Description and numbers of samples :—

Nature of Sample.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Informal.	Formal.	Total.
Arrowroot ...	—	1	1	—	1
Bread ...	—	1	1	—	1
Boric Ointment ...	—	1	1	—	1
Butter ...	2	5	—	7	7
Baking Powder ...	—	1	1	—	1
Camphorated Oil ...	—	1	1	—	1
Candied Peel ...	—	1	—	1	1
Castor Oil ...	—	1	1	—	1
Cocoa ...	—	2	1	1	2
Coffee ...	—	1	1	—	1
Cream ...	—	4	—	4	4
Cream (Tinned) ...	—	2	2	—	2
Cream of Tartar ...	—	1	1	—	1
Currants ...	—	1	—	1	1
Custard Powder ...	—	1	1	—	1
Dried Fruits ...	—	1	—	1	1
Flour ...	—	1	1	—	1
Flour (Self-Raising) ...	—	1	1	—	1
Ginger Beer ...	—	1	1	—	1
Glycerine ...	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Ginger ...	—	2	2	—	2
Jam ...	—	1	1	—	1
Lard ...	—	4	—	4	4
Lemonade ...	—	1	1	—	1
Lemon Curd ...	—	1	1	—	1
Lime Juice ...	—	1	1	—	1
Margarine ...	—	6	—	6	6
Medicine ...	1	3	—	4	4
Milk ...	4	52	5	51	56
Milk (Dried) ...	—	1	1	—	1
Mineral Water ...	—	2	2	—	2
Oatmeal ...	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil ...	—	1	1	—	1
Orange Squash ...	—	1	1	—	1
Paregoric ...	—	1	1	—	1
Peas (Tinned) ...	—	2	2	—	2
Pepper ...	—	1	1	—	1
Raisins ...	—	1	—	1	1
Rice ...	—	1	1	—	1
Sago ...	—	1	1	—	1
Sardines ...	—	2	2	—	2
Sausage ...	1	2	—	3	3
Sausage Meat ...	—	1	—	1	1
Saveloy ...	—	1	—	1	1
Shredded Suet ...	—	1	1	—	1
Spirit of Nitre ...	—	1	1	—	1
Sultanas ...	—	1	—	1	1
Tea ...	—	2	2	—	2
Tomatoes (Tinned) ...	—	1	1	—	1
Veal and Ham Roll ...	—	1	—	1	1
Vinegar ...	—	4	—	4	4
Wine (N. Alcoholic) ...	—	1	1	—	1
Zinc Ointment ...	—	1	1	—	1
Totals ...	8	132	48	92	140

It will be seen from the above statement that 132 samples were reported to be genuine and 8 adulterated, which gives a percentage of 5.7 of adulteration.

The composition of the samples of Milk are given in the following table :—

NO. OF SAMPLE	PERCENTAGE RESULTS.		PURCHASED DURING THE MONTH OF
	MILK FAT.	NON-FATTY SOLIDS.	
6	4.20	8.93	JANUARY Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.44 8.89
7	3.33	8.53	
8	3.15	8.99	
9	3.08	9.11	
14	3.10	8.78	FEBRUARY Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.35 8.72
15	3.60	8.67	
24	3.10	8.61	MARCH Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.69 8.94
25	4.08	9.06	
26	4.00	8.99	
27	3.52	8.99	
28	3.48	8.99	
29	3.95	9.04	
30	3.72	8.83	APRIL Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.85 8.79
31	4.68	8.77	
32	3.90	8.82	
33	3.12	8.76	
46	2.98	8.84	JUNE Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.38 8.85
47	3.52	8.94	
48	3.25	8.96	
49	3.30	8.93	
50	4.02	8.84	
51	3.22	8.58	
60	3.25	8.91	JULY Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.09 8.65
61	4.01	8.64	
62	3.05	8.80	
63	2.46	8.47	
64	2.99	8.51	
65	3.20	8.65	
66	2.70	8.62	

NO OF SAMPLE	PERCENTAGE RESULTS.		PURCHASED DURING THE MONTH OF
	MILK FAT.	NON-FATTY SOLIDS.	
71	3.55	8.87	AUGUST Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.07 8.75
72	2.71	8.60	
73	3.27	8.93	
74	3.15	8.94	
75	2.69	8.44	
82	3.70	8.93	SEPTEMBER Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.51 8.88
84	3.02	8.54	
85	3.85	9.08	
86	3.48	8.89	
87	3.62	8.96	
88	3.40	8.87	OCTOBER Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.57 8.72
95	3.82	8.75	
96	3.10	8.73	
97	3.45	8.76	
98	3.90	8.67	
109	3.65	8.99	NOVEMBER Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 4.19 9.09
110	4.05	9.15	
111	5.42	9.65	
112	3.68	9.08	
113	4.62	8.81	
114	3.75	8.89	DECEMBER Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.80 8.97
131	3.25	8.61	
132	3.40	9.12	
133	4.90	9.24	
134	3.82	9.05	
135	4.22	9.13	
136	3.20	8.68	
	3.54	8.86	

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES REPORTED NOT TO BE GENUINE.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
45	Sausage	Preservative not declared	Verbal warning.
57	Butter	1.05% Excess of Water	Further sample taken in course of delivery.
83	Butter	1.15% Excess of Water	Letter of warning sent by Town Clerk. Vendor ceased making butter.
63	Milk	18% Deficient in Fat	Further sample taken in course of delivery. (No. 66.)
66	Milk	10% Deficient in Fat	Vendor appeared before Health Committee.
72	Milk	9.6% Deficient in Fat	Further sample taken on delivery. (No. 75.)
75	Milk	10% Deficient in Fat	Letter of warning sent by Town Clerk.
127	Medicine	2 grs. Excess of Sodium Bi-carbonate	Letter sent to Vendor by Medical Officer of Health.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Two cases where rooms were occupied after Closing Orders had been made. Fined £5 in each case.

Two cases for non-compliance with Section 62 of the Housing Act, 1936, with regard to entries in Rent Books. Fined £1 in each case.

TABLE I.
Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries) ...	113	3	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	207	4	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	40	7	—
Total	360	14	—

TABLE II.

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects			No. of Offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :</i>				
Want of Cleanliness... ..	32	33	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	10	10	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :				
Insufficient	3	3	—	—
Unsuitable or defective .	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :</i>				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouses	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	4	—
Total	45	46	4	—

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year	Number
Bakers	10
Blacksmiths	5
Blindmakers	1
Bootmakers	22
Builders	27
Cabinet Makers	5
Coach Builders	2
Cycle Repairers	15
Harness Makers	1
Ironmongers	3
Laundries	4
Motor Engineers and Garages	35
Picture Framers	1
Photographers	7
Printers	2
Plumbers	8
Tailors	16
Upholsterers	7
Miscellaneous	26
	197

TABLE "A."

Amount of Shipping entering the Port Sanitary District during the year 1937 :—

	No.	Tonnage.	No. Inspected.		No. reported to be defective.	No. of Vessels on which defects were remed'd	No. of Vessels reported as having or having had, during the voyage infectious disease abd.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.			
Foreign :							
Steamers ...	1	128	—	1	—	—	—
Motor* ...	12	1091	—	3	—	—	—
Sailing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign ...	13	1219	—	4	—	—	—
Coastwise :							
Steamers ...	22	4591	—	11	1	1	—
Motor* ...	55	9691	—	22	—	—	—
Sailing ...	22	2392	—	13	—	—	—
Lighters ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise	99	16674	—	46	1	1	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise	112	17893	—	50	1	1	—

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steam.

TABLE "B."

II.—Character of Trade of Port.

- (a) Passenger traffic during the year :—Limited to short coastal trips during summer only.
- (b) Cargo Traffic :—The vessels entering the Port consist of barges or small steamers, which carry cargo, chiefly of coal, granite and building materials. There is no food, with the exception of potatoes, brought into the Port.
- (c) Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive :—Belgium.

III.—Source of Water Supply.

Water is obtainable from hydrants of the Margate Corporation. No water boats are in use.

IV.—Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

1. Declarations of Health are obtained by the Preventive Officer of H.M. Customs and Excise.
2. Customs Officers board all vessels.
3. None of the vessels has wireless.
4. Mooring Stations.
 - (a) Under Article 10 (1) Mooring Station within the Harbour. The vessels normal place of mooring, loading or discharge subject to the vessel being effectively shored off from the quay and so moored as to prevent any contact with other vessels.
 - (b) Outside the Harbour. This cannot be satisfactorily established at Margate. Should one become necessary it will be dealt with as a special case under Article 10 (i.) second paragraph.
5. Standing exemption from the provisions of Article 14 has been granted by the Medical Officer in respect of ships with infectious diseases other than Cholera, Plague, Yellow Fever, Typhus Fever and Small-pox on board, and ships otherwise clean arriving from ports in areas listed under Article 11.
6. No action had to be taken with regard to Article 16.
7.
 - (a) No premises or waiting rooms are available.
 - (b) Facilities for cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings exist at the Corporation Cleansing Station. Fumigation of ships would be carried out by the Corporation.
 - (c) No premises are available for persons requiring temporary accommodation for the purposes of the Regulations.
 - (d) The Infectious Diseases Hospitals for the Borough are available.
 - (e) The ambulance facilities for the Borough are available.
 - (f) Contacts would be kept under observation by the Medical Officer of Health.

8. The bacteriological or pathological examination of rats would be carried out by the County Council at their laboratory.
9. Bacteriological and pathological examinations would also be carried out by the County Council.
10. Posters are exhibited in the public lavatories giving directions as to how to obtain treatment of Venereal Diseases.
11. No arrangements are made for the interment of the dead.

TABLE “ C.”

There were no cases of Infectious Disease landed from vessels during 1937.

TABLE “ D.”

There were no cases of Infectious Disease occurring on vessels during the voyage which had been disposed of prior to arrival.

V.—Measures against Rodents.

When the presence of rats is suspected, action is taken by the Harbour Authorities.

TABLES “ E,” “ F ” & “ G.”

Nil.

VI.—Hygiene of Crew's Spaces.

During the year 50 vessels were inspected, viz., 4 Foreign and 46 Coastwise. One defect was found and remedied before leaving.

VII.—Food Inspection.

- (i.) There is no food, with the exception of potatoes, brought into the Port.
- (ii.) There are no shell-fish beds within the jurisdiction of the Borough.
- (iii.) No samples of Food were examined.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE - LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

There are 12 Houses-let-in-Lodgings on the register. These are regularly inspected, and various defects have been remedied.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 13 Fish Friers and 2 Marine Store Dealers within the district.

During the year registration was granted for one Fish Frier and one Marine Store Dealer.

An appeal by an applicant in a case where the Local Authority had refused the establishment of the trade of a Fish Frier was dismissed by the Recorder.

All the premises are regularly inspected and are kept up to a good standard.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

There are several sites within the district which were used for camping during the summer. One of these sites accommodated over a hundred campers, and there were also several camps organised by the Boy Scout Movement. These were all kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Trouble, however, was experienced in some cases of promiscuous camping, chiefly from persons with cars placing tents on vacant plots of ground and only remaining for a few nights.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.

A considerable number of underground rooms are used for sleeping during the summer months, but it was not necessary to take action where underground rooms were habitually used for sleeping purposes.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING REPORT.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Rat destruction work is carried out by the disinfecting staff, and advice and assistance is given to occupiers of affected premises. It was, however, necessary in some cases to use the provisions of the Act where, through indifference on the part of the occupiers, lands and premises were allowed to become infested.

Complaints are greatly on the increase, and although more rat work has been carried out by the Department there appears to be no diminution of the rat nuisance.

During National Rat Week special attention was given to all premises liable to infestation. This work, however, is not allowed to drop after this period, but is carried on by the staff throughout the year.

STORAGE AND REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

During the year 776 inspections were carried out to see that premises were provided with proper dustbins and 411 receptacles were provided as a result of notices being served for the provision of the same.

THEATRES, CINEMAS, Etc.

The places of entertainment are visited from time to time and these, on the whole, have been maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

New sanitary accommodation was provided in one cinema, and in another case the sanitary accommodation was improved and brought up-to-date.

MORTUARY.

The Mortuary in Dane Road consists of a receiving room, waiting room and post mortem room.

During the year 23 bodies were placed in the building.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 4 registered and 8 licensed slaughter houses within the district and these are regularly visited during slaughtering, and a considerable amount of the Inspectors' time is devoted to this work especially during the summer months. All the Inspectors are qualified Meat Inspectors and the inspections are based on the standard set out in Memo 62 Foods. There is also a considerable quantity of home-killed meat brought into the town from London.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The Health Department is responsible for the administration of Section 10 relating to ventilation, temperature and the provision of sanitary accommodation.

Separate sanitary accommodation was provided in seven shops, washing facilities were installed in seven cases, and ventilation improved in four instances.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There are no factory chimneys in the district with the exception of a laundry chimney and chimneys of hotels and Institutions.

These were kept under observation during the year and in only one case was it necessary to serve a notice for the abatement of a smoke nuisance, which was complied with.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are two swimming baths and one swimming pool under private ownership to which water is pumped from the sea without treatment and emptied every alternate day. The Corporation has recently constructed two large pools on the foreshore where the water is changed practically with each tide. Samples of water were taken from these pools and on the whole were found to be satisfactory.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

A considerable amount of attention has been given to this work by the Health Department, especially during the summer season. The chief causes of this trouble appear to be the sale of second-hand bedding and furniture at auction marts, the constant changing of houses by a certain type of tenants who leave a trail of bugs behind, and the introduction of vermin by means of a certain class of seasonal workers who are employed in the town for short periods.

(1) (a) Four Council houses were found to be infected and were treated.

(b) Seventy-nine other houses and premises were treated. In some cases vermin was found in only one or two rooms of these houses, and in these cases only the affected rooms were treated.

(2) The methods employed by the disinfecting staff are the removal of skirtings, architraves, etc., examination of furniture and treating with blow lamp, spraying with suitable insecticides and fumigation with sulphur or proprietary blocks with ten days intervals.

(3) Applicants for Council houses have their houses inspected by the Sanitary Inspector before being considered by the Committee, and if there is any suspicion of vermin the furniture is treated by the sanitary staff.

(4) Tenants from Clearance Areas have their furniture fumigated in sealed furniture vans during transfer to Council houses ; all bedding is removed to the Sanitary Dépôt for steaming and delivered to the new houses the same day.

The work of fumigation by cyanide gas is carried out by contract.

(5) Reinspection of houses is carried out where trouble has been experienced from vermin and printed instructions have been given to the occupants regarding measures to be adopted to prevent reinfestation.

SCHOOLS.

The Elementary Schools are situated in open and healthy surroundings. The classrooms are well lighted and ventilated and adequately warmed, and for the most part are provided with suitable desks, blackboards, etc. Sufficient lavatory basins and towels are provided in all Schools, with a copious supply of water for washing.

All Schools are now provided with drinking fountains in the School playgrounds. These are now considered an essential part of the equipment of a School building.

When the re-organisation programme is carried out all districts of the Borough will be provided with modern hygienic school buildings.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	... ..	3233
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose		3785
(2) (a) Number of Dwelling Houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... ..	2857
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose		2940

(3) Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	51
(4) Number of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding Sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	301
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—	
Number of Defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	276
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	9
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	9
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil.
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	67
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	64
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil.
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13, Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	8
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

D.—Proceedings under Section 12, Housing Act,
1936 :—

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--|------|
| (1) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... ... ... ... ... ... | Nil. |
| (2) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... ... ... ... .... | Nil. |

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

During the year under review a considerable amount of time was given by the Department to the inspection of dwelling houses which were below a reasonable standard of fitness, with the result that the following areas were declared by the Council to be Clearance Areas and were submitted to the Ministry of Health in accordance with Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1936.

A Local Inquiry was held on the 23rd November, 1937, into objections with regard to five of these areas. With one exception all the Orders were confirmed, the premises in the remaining area being the subject of an Undertaking by the Owner that they should not be used for human habitation.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Order.				No. of Houses in Area.	No. of persons to be displaced
DORSET PLACE	...	...	...	6	13
CHURCH ALLEY	...	...	...	4	8
CHURCH STREET	...	...	...	2	—
CHURCH SQUARE No. 1	...	...	...	4	12
CHURCH SQUARE No. 2	...	...	...	3	4
HIGH STREET, GARLINGE	...	...	...	7	21
HIGH STREET, MARGATE	...	...	...	3	3
GAS ROW, BIRCHINGTON	...	...	...	4	6
				—	—
Total	...	...	...	33	67
				—	—

During the period 15 Individual Unfit Houses were represented as unfit for human habitation. Demolition Orders were made in respect of 10 houses. A County Court Appeal was allowed in respect of one of these houses where the Owner submitted an offer to carry out substantial reconstruction.

The representatives of the respective Owners submitted offers to the Council in 5 cases to alter the premises and that these should be used for purposes other than dwelling houses. These offers were accepted by the Council and work is in progress to convert these to wash-houses in connection with adjoining houses.

During the year eight houses were erected on the St. Peter's Footpath Site for re-housing purposes and plans are in preparation for the building of 58 houses in the Garlinge Area and eight houses in the Birchington Area.

OVERCROWDING.

Under the Housing Act, 1936, a survey of the town was carried out during 1936 with a view to obtaining the total amount of overcrowding amongst working-class dwellings.

The following was the position in the town at the end of 1937 :—

(a)	(i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	14
	(ii.) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...			14
	(iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...			72
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	12
(c)	(i.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	43
	(ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases					231
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...		Nil.
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions :—					

To remedy this overcrowding the Council are erecting 58 houses at Garlinge and 8 at Birchington. Some of these houses will be used for the purpose of re-housing families from the Clearance Areas.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 12 farms within the district, 8 of these produce Accredited Milk, 1 produces Tuberculin Tested Milk, and 1 farm has a bottling licence for Accredited Milk. There are only 3 farms which do not produce Accredited Milk. Various alterations have been carried out to these with a view to all farms in the district being Accredited.

Two farms were discontinued during the year, being abolished for building ground, and one producer ceased to keep a dairy herd.

A considerable amount of the milk supply is obtained from outside the district, and during the summer months the supply is augmented by accommodation milk from wholesale dairies.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

No. of Registered Farms and Cowsheds in the Borough ...	12
No. of Registered Dairy Premises	24
No. of Registered Wholesale Purveyors	13
No. of Purveyors selling Milk in Sealed Cartons only ...	165
No. of Registered Purveyors outside the Borough	3

Designated Milk.

During the year the following licences for the sale of Milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, were granted, viz. :—

Seven “Tuberculin Tested,” two “Tuberculin Tested (Certified),” two “Pasteurised,” and one “Accredited.”

The above include two licences in respect to establishments where Tuberculin Tested Milk was being bottled and one Accredited.

There were no refusals or revocations during the year.

Thirty-six samples of “Accredited” Milk were taken during the year, and in 12 cases the samples did not comply with the standard.

MEAT.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ...	166	85	561	3837	5925
Number inspected ...	166	85	561	3727	5925
All diseases except Tuberculosis : Whole Carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	19	9	—	—	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	11·44	10·60	—	—	·22
Tuberculosis only : Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	1	—	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	5	3	—	—	48
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	3·01	3·53	·18	—	·90

ICE CREAM.

The Ice Cream premises were kept under supervision and most shops now obtain their supplies from wholesale firms where the commodity is produced under more hygienic conditions. It is satisfactory to note the almost entire elimination of the old practice of preparing ice cream in back yards of small shops.

Eight samples of Ice Cream were obtained for bacteriological examination. Three of these were followed up by visits to two factories, and in the other case the vendor ceased to make ice cream.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Particulars of samples obtained and action taken with regard to Food and Drugs will be found incorporated in the Sanitary Inspector's section of the Report.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is appointed the Inspector under the Merchandise Marks Act. Visits have been made to shops and a certain amount of laxity has been experienced in the marking of imported foodstuffs, but in no case has there been any deliberate contravention.

I have received the following Report from the Meteorological Observer :

Margate, Kent.

May, 1938.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report relating to the Meteorological Observations at Margate during 1937 :—

The year 1937 was distinguished by a deficiency of sunshine in the eastern part of England, only 88% of the average being registered in Margate. This deficiency was especially marked in April, July and December. Rainfall was above the average in eight months of the year and excessive in January, February, March and December, more than half the total for the year falling in these four months, with December the wettest month. Fog at observation hour was registered on seven days, the foggiest was on Christmas Day, when fog persisted through the entire day. Snow was most frequent in March, but the falls were light and "snow lying" was registered on only one occasion. Thunderstorms were infrequent, the heaviest being on August 14th, when 0.79 inches of rain fell. A Solar Halo of 22° was observed on Monday, April 19th, with two mock suns, and mock suns were also observed on Saturday, November 13th, but on this date the solar halo was not visible. The warmest day was July 3rd, with 85° F., and the sunniest was June 5th with 15 hours. February 7th was the day with the most rain, 0.98 inches falling.

The deviation from normal for temperature was + 0.9, percentage of average for rainfall was 132, and for sunshine 88.

A monthly summary of the weather follows :—

JANUARY.—Unsettled and wet with snow on the 29th, the only case of "snow lying at observation hour." Fine 7th to 10th, but on the whole dull. Temperatures, however, were rather high, a reading of 56 in the shade being obtained on the third.

Deviations from normal :—+ 2.2° F. mean temperature.
Percentages of average :—Rainfall, 234. Sunshine, 97.

FEBRUARY.—A repetition of the previous month, with temperatures much above the average and the heaviest rainfall of the year on the 7th. Some sunny periods with over six hours daily on nine days during the month.

Deviations from normal :—+ 3.2° F. mean temperature.
Percentages of average :—Rainfall, 267. Sunshine, 89.

MARCH.—Much colder than the previous months with snow, hail or sleet 8th to 10th and 26th to 27th. Weather improved considerably later in month, sunshine averaging over seven hours from 23rd to end of month. Very wet from 6th to 14th.

Deviations from normal :— $- 2.0^{\circ}$ F. mean temperature.
Percentages of average :—Rainfall, 204. Sunshine, 92.

APRIL.—A dull month with less rain, but still above the average. Less wet and sunnier at end of month. Solar halo with two mock suns were observed on the 19th. Foggy 4th and 5th.

Deviations from normal :— $+ 1.5^{\circ}$ F. mean temperature.
Percentages of average :—Rainfall, 145. Sunshine, 61.

MAY.—Continuing dull and rather wet in the South-East, but improving elsewhere. A fine spell from 23rd to end of month, an average of over 11 hours' sunshine being registered daily, with over 14 hours 24th and 28th. Fog on the 19th, and thunderstorm 21st.

Deviations from normal :— $+ 1.2^{\circ}$ F. mean temperature.
Percentages of average :—Rainfall, 154. Sunshine, 76.

JUNE.—Mainly fair and no outstanding features beyond mild thunderstorms on the 10th and 20th. The first month when the sunshine record exceeds the average. June 5th also had the highest record for the year, 15 hours. Northerly winds at the latter end of the month brought the temperature down considerably, but in spite of this the average was above normal.

Deviations from normal :— $+ 1.8^{\circ}$ F. mean temperature.
Percentages of average :—Rainfall, 103. Sunshine, 109.

JULY.—Dull and rather dry. The only month of the year with less than one inch of rain. July also had the hottest day, 85 degrees being recorded on the 3rd. A thunderstorm occurred on the 19th, with very little rain.

Deviations from normal :— $+ 1.0^{\circ}$ F. mean temperature.
Percentages of average :—Rainfall, 39. Sunshine, 76.

AUGUST.—Warm and dry on the whole, but deficiency of sunshine still persisting. Thunderstorm on the 14th, with 0.79 inches of rain. Fog on the 12th to mid-day.

Deviations from normal :— $+ 1.6^{\circ}$ F. mean temperature.
Percentages of average :—Rainfall, 74. Sunshine, 91.

SEPTEMBER.—Mild and wet, with a fine period from 1st to 11th. Then rather unsettled until 26th, followed by a fairly fine spell to end of month. Thunderstorms 14th and 19th, that of the 19th being accompanied by heavy rain. Early morning fog and mist 27th and 30th.

Deviations from normal :—+ 0.3° F. mean temperature.
Percentages of average :—Rainfall, 127. Sunshine, 101.

OCTOBER.—Dry and dull, with no outstanding features to record. Rather wet from 22nd to 26th, during which time 1.67 inches of rain fell, half the total for the month.

Deviations from normal :—+ 2.0° F. mean temperature.
Percentages of average :—Rainfall, 95. Sunshine, 87.

NOVEMBER.—Beginning of month rather mild, with a cold spell in middle of month, with temperature increasing from 20th onwards. Light fogs were recorded on 3rd and 16th, neither persisting after 11 a.m. Mock suns were observed at 3.30 p.m. on the 13th, but the usual solar halo was not visible.

Deviations from normal :— - 0.7° F. mean temperature.
Percentages of average :—Rainfall, 46. Sunshine, 117.

DECEMBER.—Cold, with the lowest record of sunshine for the year. Hail was recorded on the 3rd, 9th and 19th. Snow was widespread over the British Isles, but no snow fell at Margate during the month. The wettest and least sunny month of the year, with temperature below normal. Less wet at end of month, but a year notably deficient in sunshine closed with practically a sunless week.

Deviations from normal :— - 1.8° F. mean temperature.
Percentages of average :—Rainfall, 203. Sunshine, 55.

The sunshine records for the year were rather disappointing, but good readings were obtained in September, the second highest of all mainland health resorts, and also in June, the sunniest month of the year with nearly 250 hours, a figure surpassed by very few resorts. May and July were poor, but the chief deficiencies were in April and December.

The intensive system of recording the Ultra Violet Ray tests was carried out during the season months, May to September. The daily readings are charted and exhibited to the public in the weather kiosk, and the results are telegraphed to and recorded daily in "The Times." Owing to the deficiency of sunshine in May, July and August, the readings were not quite

up to the usual high standard, but good readings were obtained in June and September, and compared very favourably with all other resorts on the coast taking these readings.

A separate table gives the hours of bright sunshine recorded at London and some of the principal health resorts. The table gives the monthly readings, total sunshine for the season months (June to September), and the totals for the year. The total rainfall for the year and the comparative mean temperature for the year is also given where available.

The station was inspected on May 31st by an Air Ministry Inspector, when everything was found to be in a satisfactory condition, and a certificate has been received to that effect.

J. E. TURNER,
Meteorological Observer.

Margate.

Meteorological Observations, Margate, 1937.

Position of Station, Lat' 51°-24' N. Long' 1°-24' E. Height above M.S.L. 51 feet.

Time of observations, 9 hours G.M.T.

MONTH	BAROMETER INCHES	AIR TEMPERATURES IN °F.				RAINFALL			SUNSHINE		DAYS WITH							ADDITIONAL DATA	
		A Max.	B Min.	Mean of A. & B.	Difference from Average	Inches	Percent- age of Average	Most in a Day Inches	Hours	Percent- age of Average	Sunshine	Rain	Snow	Hail	Thunder Storm	Fog	Ground Frosts		Gales
JAN.	29.89	47.1	38.7	42.9	+ 2.2	3.87	234	0.46	55.8	97	18	22	2	0	0	0	4	0	Warmest Day— July 3rd, 85° F. Coldest Day— Jan. 28th, 54° F.
FEB.	29.65	48.1	40.1	44.1	+ 3.2	3.68	267	0.98	74.1	89	22	20	2	1	0	0	1	0	
MAR.	29.67	45.7	37.0	41.3	— 2.0	3.22	204	0.44	127.8	92	26	19	7	2	0	0	2	0	
APRIL	29.86	53.0	44.4	48.7	+ 1.5	1.93	145	0.49	108.8	61	26	14	0	0	0	1	0	0	
MAY	30.02	60.0	49.6	54.8	+ 1.2	2.43	154	0.53	179.1	76	24	12	0	0	2	1	0	0	Warmest Night— Aug. 7th, 68° F. Coldest Night— Jan. 28th, 28° F.
JUNE	30.05	66.2	54.3	60.3	+ 2.8	1.83	103	0.59	249.3	109	29	9	0	1	2	0	0	0	
JULY	30.01	69.1	57.5	63.3	+ 1.0	0.77	39	0.43	171.8	76	31	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	
AUG.	30.05	69.7	59.6	64.7	+ 1.6	1.42	74	0.88	197.3	91	30	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	Day with most Sunshine— June 5th, 15 hrs.
SEPT.	29.92	65.7	54.3	60.0	+ 0.3	2.50	127	0.71	183.2	101	29	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	
OCT.	29.98	58.8	51.5	55.1	+ 2.0	2.77	95	0.58	104.2	87	27	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	Day with most Rain— Feb. 7th, 0.98 ins.
NOV.	30.03	49.0	41.9	45.5	— 0.7	1.10	46	0.41	78.8	117	22	9	0	0	0	2	1	0	
DEC.	29.89	44.1	37.0	40.5	— 1.8	4.64	203	0.71	23.1	55	15	18	0	3	0	2	1	0	
Averages	29.92	56.4	47.2	51.8	+ 0.9		132			88									
Totals ...						30.16			1553.3		299	161	11	7	8	7	9	0	
1936	29.93	55.5	46.4	50.9	+ 0.2	24.14			1616.6		303	167	4	3	15	5	16	2	

Comparative Table of Hours of Bright Sunshine during 1937 at London and various Health Resorts, also
Mean Temperature and Total Rainfall for the Year.

STATION.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL SUNSHINE HOURS. June to Sept.	TOTAL SUNSHINE HOURS. 1937	TOTAL RAINFALL INCHES. 1937	MEAN TEMPERA- TURE. 1937
BATH ...	41·8	54·4	112·3	118·2	197·8	193·7	140·1	218·7	162·5	83·2	67·8	39·7	715·0	1430·2	32·44	50·7
BLACKPOOL ...	30·5	64·2	108·4	118·3	224·2	182·2	144·9	202·4	133·4	81·0	76·3	44·1	662·9	1409·9	No Data	No Data
BOGNOR REGIS .	62·8	65·8	128·2	139·3	187·5	244·4	150·2	216·2	179·7	115·6	98·7	51·7	790·5	1640·1	No Data	No Data
BOURNEMOUTH .	52·1	67·0	127·8	135·8	197·9	220·0	152·7	231·2	171·2	108·3	75·8	56·1	775·1	1595·9	40·98	51·1
BRIGHTON ...	55·8	61·6	124·1	141·1	179·4	234·4	151·0	225·2	175·6	102·8	100·1	38·9	786·2	1590·0	32·87	51·5
CLACTON ...	52·6	73·3	128·5	93·0	179·1	211·9	140·8	191·0	172·6	90·1	81·3	31·8	716·3	1446·0	31·12	49·9
CROMER ...	55·4	78·6	115·5	64·1	185·9	220·2	145·4	172·4	161·0	104·0	49·1	39·3	699·0	1390·9	27·80	49·7
DEAL ...	57·5	69·8	129·9	105·4	175·8	237·3	155·5	193·7	178·2	94·4	82·5	25·3	764·7	1505·3	No Data	No Data
DOVER ...	63·2	62·4	146·5	137·0	180·2	243·9	168·9	207·1	187·8	91·8	95·4	35·9	807·7	1620·1	41·37	51·7
EASTBOURNE ...	61·2	62·7	135·9	146·5	195·4	248·5	167·0	238·2	190·6	98·7	102·9	42·6	844·3	1690·2	38·16	51·7
FOLKESTONE ...	64·2	64·7	134·4	129·0	178·5	230·6	153·6	208·5	178·2	99·9	92·4	35·7	770·9	1568·7	39·66	51·1
HASTINGS ...	66·8	62·5	133·0	157·7	182·9	237·9	151·3	245·3	187·4	104·7	104·0	40·6	821·9	1674·1	37·20	51·3
HERNE BAY ...	58·2	76·8	131·3	110·6	176·7	243·5	166·8	205·3	191·5	95·7	79·8	25·3	807·1	1561·5	No Data	No Data
LONDON (Kew) .	47·7	62·5	112·7	102·1	173·0	208·5	135·2	210·1	153·1	81·8	46·4	24·9	706·9	1358·0	29·66	51·1
MARGATE ...	55·8	74·1	127·8	108·8	179·1	249·3	171·8	197·3	183·2	104·2	78·8	23·1	801·6	1553·3	30·16	51·8
RAMSGATE ...	58·9	74·6	129·0	112·2	181·5	234·4	153·8	193·0	190·6	106·6	88·1	34·9	771·8	1557·6	No Data	No Data
SCARBOROUGH .	42·0	74·1	87·7	74·6	172·1	191·8	145·9	148·9	142·0	70·0	43·6	20·9	628·6	1213·6	33·27	49·5
SOUTHEND ...	49·6	76·2	129·8	93·3	166·1	199·3	142·3	201·9	166·7	88·9	81·1	26·9	710·2	1422·1	No Data	No Data
TORQUAY ...	36·0	71·1	140·5	125·8	226·0	217·2	142·2	253·5	178·6	115·9	82·5	64·5	791·5	1653·8	41·04	51·8
TUNBRIDGE WELLS	51·6	60·6	111·1	114·1	174·6	219·7	138·3	204·6	167·6	98·2	87·4	26·8	730·2	1454·6	36·52	49·7
WORTHING ...	62·1	68·3	126·8	144·9	188·1	253·3	149·1	236·5	183·6	111·8	96·6	47·2	822·5	1668·3	No Data	No Data
YARMOUTH ...	60·2	77·9	138·7	68·5	198·3	220·5	152·8	159·8	152·0	81·4	50·3	31·5	685·1	1391·9	25·38	49·9

